## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway. - NEGRO ECCENTRI-CITIES, BURLESOURS, &C. Matinee at 25c. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perform

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs .-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, "ON THE TRACK"-THE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway .- KELLY

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway .-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORE THOMAS' GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall .- VA-

## TRIPLE SHEET

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BUCKHOUT, the Westchester murderer, has been respited by the Governor until the 15th of September.

LOOK OUT for some serious steamboat disaster to the tune of "On the Beach at Rockaway.

THE ALBANY Journal says :- "General Butler is always in a brawl;" and it might have added, always keeps the republican party in a broil.

A ROCHESTER paper refers to the "odorous" social heresy of free love. But the odor is a bad one, and smelleth rank to high heaven.

FRANCE AND GERMANY are on better terms now, says the Berlin National Zeitung, bepause Count Waldersee, the military "watcher" of Germany, has been recalled from France and replaced by a civilian as Chargé d'Affaires at Versailles. This may be so, and may not. Perhaps Count Waldersee has seen all he wanted to see about the military organization of France, or perhaps the recall of the German officer is merely a feint, intended to take the French government off its guard. Prince Bismarck has secret agents enough to keep him informed on military matters in France.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA. - Sunset Cox is preaching democratic political gospel to the Californians. But while he is preaching the heathen Chinee are preying upon their pale-faced fellow citizens. The canvass in California waxes lively, a number of gentlemen from the Atlantic slope taking part in the gatherings. It has been suggested that all the female man-killers be set at liberty for the purpose of taking part in the campaign, and Mrs. Ebenezer Cady Stanton thinks that would be only fair.

THE INGENUITY OF ROGUES WAS exemplified again in Washington yesterday. Two raised checks, most ingeniously altered, the one from seven hundred to forty thousand dollars and the other from one bundred and four to seventeen thousand dollars, were presented at the bank. The individual who offered these checks was well known to the bank officers, who had no reason to discredit his honesty, but they did so instinctively, and on investigating the matter found out the swindle. The schemer left during the investigation and has not since turned up. He sunk" eight hundred dollars in the venture, which he will probably never claim.

The Fall Season of Business, Pashion and Amusement.

The heated term, the grand harvest time at

seaside, springs and mountains, is drawing to a close, and probably before the lapse of many days we shall be enjoying the cool, invigorating breezes of an American fall. Already the summer resorts, after a brilliant and profitable season, exhibit the familiar, unmistakable symptoms of thinning out. With the approach of September beauty begins to weary of watering place conquests, and to sigh, like Alexander, for new worlds; fashion commences to look jaded, silks and laces have grown limp, and the money of holiday keepers and the credit of Bohemians are both exhausted. The politicians, as usual, lead the returning throng and come prepared for war. They have heard the mutterings of an approaching storm amid the melting heat of the summer months, and they are eager to change the cool waves of the ocean for the hot water of primaries and conventions. They will be speedily followed by the great body of satiated pleasure-seekers, and our city will once again be crowded with the busy thousands who year after year are drawn into the whirlpools of business, politics, fashion and amusement which make up a fall season in New York.

The month of September has seldom opened with more brilliant prospects than those which spread before us this year. The wheat crop all over the country has been good, the corn crop will be unprecedentedly and astonishingly large, and there will be more than an average crop of cotton, despite the wornout predictions of those interested in spreading a contrary report. The effect of heavy crops will soon be beneficially felt in the steadiness of exchange, and with an increasing trade and a decreasing debt we have a right to predict a general revival of business in every direction. The prosperity of the farmer is already making itself manifest in the orders received by our wholesale houses, and as there are unmistakable evidences of an unusual influx of visitors to the metropolis our hotels, boarding houses, railroads and retail dealers are in a fair way of reaping a golden harvest. The commerce of the port offers a fair index of the general prosperity, and we understand that the returns show a striking increase in the number as well as in the tonnage of vessels arriving and in the amount of importations. In connection with the material thrift of the

city we come naturally to consider its political prospects; and in this direction, also, we find promise of a bustling and exciting season. The stifling heat of ninety-five in the shade has not deterred the virtuous outs from their customary assaults on reprobate officials, and with the cooling of the atmosphere comes promise of yet hotter work in the approaching campaign. As a rule New York is assured at every succeeding election that she is being robbed more and more by the wicked officeholders, and as a rule New York evinces but little concern and seems to take pride in her ability to afford to be plundered. But now we are warned on every hand that her nationce is exhausted, and that with the chill blasts of November is to come a general sweeping away of all official corruption and a millennium of political honesty and governmental economy. However this may be, it is certain that the politicians on both sides, in and out, are fairly aroused; and, in view of the fact that the coming fall election is the avant courrier of the Presidential contest, we may expect to see a fight of Tammanyites and anti-Tammanyites upprecedented in the annals of the Wigwam. It is not alone the spoils that are now at stake. The position and influence of the New York politicians, on both the democonventions of next year, will be affected, if not determined, by the exhibition of strength they may respectively make in the present fall election; and hence each faction, in both organizations, will do its best to win a leading position in the campaign, and to carry a real or apparent strength with it to the polls. On the democratic side the old heads and the young muscle must test their mettle with a view to the Convention of '72, and to the same end the shillelah of Murphy must try conclusions with the stiletto of the Chautauqua Senator. So we may clear the field for a free fight and a general raising of hair in the approaching political campaign.

While our business and commercial classes have thus a gratifying prospect before them, and while our Tammany braves and city reformers are putting on their war paint and girding themselves up for the fight, there is a promise of more than usual bustle and enjoyment in the circles of fashion and amusement during the fall season. The Central Park, growing year after year in beauty and attractiveness, and the boulevards, the future pride of the metropolis, are destined to be crowded this fall, as they have never been crowded before, with dashing equipages and valuable horses, threatening to cast the famous Rotten Row of Hyde Park into the shade before many years shall have passed away. Our operation and theatrical managers, keeping pace with the advancing spirit of the age and the prosperity of the city, have prepared for us programmes before which the achievements of former seasons must hide their diminished heads. Nilsson, a brilliant season in herself, will be with us. Parepa-Rosa, with a new troupe, is to afford the lovers of English opera an especial gratification. Santly, the most popular singer in England, is to appear among us for the first time, with the Richings troupe, as a rival to the Parepa venture. Sothern, a success in Europe, is to test his new laurels before an American audience, with a reputation in his hands which has been mainly made since he last appeared on this side of the Atlantic. Our sturdy, lager-loving German fellow-citizens are promised the advent of a famous band of singers from Fatherland, whose reputation is already worldwide. Janauschek has a thought of returning to her host of admirers in New York within the next two months. Added to these, a number of the lesser lights of the operatic and theatrical world, including a ballet troupe of some renown, and a string of public readers and lecturers from the shores of the Old World, dazzled by the golden harvests reaped by their more favored countrymen who have from time to time drifted to the West, and, highly appreciating the wealth and liberality of their Yankee cousins, promise to pack up their

York this fall. This influx of foreign talent of various degrees will awaken the energies of our home artists, and hence we are likely to have a season of amusements which, for brilliancy and variety, has not been equalled for many years past. Then, again, there appears to be a distant prospect of another visit from the yachting world of Old England, and another opportunity for our yachtsmen to make a gallant struggle for the Royal Cup, whose possession gives to American yachts a title to the championship of the world.

It is this yearly increasing life, energy,

bustle, prosperity, excitement and gayety in New York which points unmistakably to her eventual destiny as the greatest, richest and most magnificent metropolis in the world. The stupid census officials, from incompetency or for purposes of political jugglery, may make out her population on paper to be half a million or so less than it actually is, but they cannot alter the fact that in every direction dwellings are springing up; that whole neighborhoods heretofore devoted to private residences are being appropriated to business purposes; that real estate is active and in great demand; that property sells well and leases well, and that on every hand appear indications of increasing wealth. Whatever may be the faults of the present city government we have at least received at its hands the advantage of magnificent improvements, of fine, open boulevards, of beautiful parks. Whatever may be the result of any political turmoil or faction fight, the people will demand that these improvements shall go on, and that the good work once commenced shall never be abandoned. Already foreigners are seeking New York as the place where fame is to be won and fortunes are to be made quicker than in any of the great cities of Europe; and, with the steady development of the power of steam and electricity, they will soon be drawn to the young metropolis by the necessities of business and trade, as the centre of news and commerce for the whole world. It is a glorious destiny, and one which should enlarge the views of those in authority, and induce them to make New York worthy of its future position. Let the politicians contemplate the increase of business, the whirl of pleasure and the general activity and excitement of the approaching fall season, and they will understand that there is something better to fight for than power and plunder in connection with the city of their birth or adoption. Let the people who care nothing for the politicians do the same, and they will be satisfied to pay a high price for being governed, provided only they are governed in the right way.

Triumphs of Science-The Late Cyclones. Within the last fortnight we have had two striking and brilliant triumphs of science. The fearful cyclone which developed itself fully near Savannah on the evening of the 20th inst. was detected and preannounced at thirty-five minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of the 17th as then existing "between the Bahamas and Georgia." This announcement from the office of the Chief Signal Officer took place nearly three entire days before the tropic-born monster fell upon the Georgia coast in all its fury. On the morning of the 18th the announced path of "the cyclone in Fiorida" was "to the northwestward into Georgia, with easterly winds and rain," and later in the day this telegram was reaffirmed by the Signal Officer. On the 19th it was added at an early hour by telegraph, "The centre of the cyclone will probably keep a short distance east of the immediate coast line and be off Cape Hatteras to-morrow morning." These storm warnings, issued to all the harbors interested between forty-eight and seventy-two hours in advance of the reports, were verified with fatal punctuality. The HERALD has already given in full the statement of the Savannah Republican, that on the 20th the weather seport of the Signal Bureau had been singularly correct, and that in this instance "the correct predictions of the Bureau have saved a great many lives and an immense amount of property." damage by the storm in Savannah was estimated at not much less than one hundred thousand dollars. The steamship Lodona, of New York, we already know, was the victim of its violence, and our telegraphic columns report many vessels disabled.

On the morning of the 24th a second cyclone, which has but just died away, was discovered and reported, which in forty-eight hours verified the probabilities of the Signal Office in a fierce visitation of the South Atlantic coast. As predicted, its track lay "more to the west than that of the cyclone of the 18th instant." The telegrams from Georgia and Tennessee show that it has been a serious and severe storm. Thus, in the space of a few days, we have had the strongest evidence of the wisdom and ability of our national storm signal system. The wires bring us information that the West India and Panama telegraph cable has just been successfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia and Barbados. These latter are in the very centre of that region where the cyclone and hurricane are generated, and by weather telegrams from these islands daily (which the energetic Chief of the Signal Corps will doubtless soon ob tain), we shall be advised of the approaching tempest before it has fairly started on its destructive course.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION of Nebraska takes two or three steps in advance. It establishes compulsory education, à la Prusse: gives power to towns to prohibit the liquor traffic, and permits females to vote. If the latter clause be adopted there will be a squalling among the log cabins that will drown the war whoops of the savages.

THE EMPERORS WILLIAM AND FRANCIS JOSEPH cannot tire of each other's company. One meeting has already taken place at Ischl, another is to come off shortly at Salzburg. and still another has been arranged for November at some point on the Rhine-most probably at Coblentz-as it was announced by our special despatch the day before yesterday. Such profusion of civilities must have a serious object.

THE PHILADELPHIA Bulletin loudly demands the arrest of Evans, the self-devoted special agent of Pennsylvania in the matter of war claims. It is a luxury to find that there are official peculators in other cities than our own portmanteaus and try their fortunes in New | much abused New York

The Last Abortion Murders.

If there is anything painful to contemplate in the state of public morals it is the disclosures which have of late been made in the atrocious crimes, on the commission of which the professional abortionist lives and thrives. The case of Lookup Evans, who did the wretched girl, Mary Geary, to death in his Chatham street den, is not yet cold on the public ear before another horror arises, startling us to a sense of our shamelessly inadequate legal protection in the matter. But still more fearfully does it force the unwilling conclusion that society is being poisoned in one of its most vital fountains-the wellspring of ma-

ternal love. This is the age of new and wild theoriesof free love, of "stirpeculture;" and when we reflect that even the vice of past ages did not lead to such awful interference with the ways of human life, we are forced to look to this upas tree of poisoned thought that with a monstrous sensuality declares God unwise in His decrees for the reproduction of our species. It matters not to us whether, under a theoretical form, it quotes the name of John Stuart Mill in England, or is weighted with such a load as that of filthy free-lovers here, whose very names are loathsome if the baby farmer of the former country or the abortionist of America are the results of these abominable teachings put into rude practical shape. It should not have needed the sight of that blackened corpse crushed with horrific indecency into that trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot on Saturday night to cause the indignant expression to glisten the public eye and the excited cry for justice on such criminals to rise from the public throat. The danger of detection seemed, in splte of the fate of Evans, to be small, judging from the boldness with which these wretches have lately driven their trade, in which death, to at least one human being, was part of the bargain. We conjure the people to think of it. For the one case which rises with its putrid ghost before the public how many pass away unheard of? We do not advance anything startling, except at first blush, in saying that the danger to society lies more in the successful cases-those heartless, inhuman, unnatural creatures who, preferring murder to maternity, win on the ghastly, deathly hazard. A woman is "rid of her trouble," and the unutterable story creeps its slimy way around, untold by lips, perhaps, but speaking in sure signs. To a weak one noting this, what a demon's whisper is there ever in her ear, discounting the risks, until the fatal resolve to see the "doctor" is the result?

All this points to society taking the malady by the throat, not merely through those on whom murder is proven, but on the system in all its cancerous branches of thought as well as action.

From the moment the body of the nameless woman was discovered it became evident that it was the work of some of those professors of death. Inquiries, we are told, were set on foot among the murky places where they are known to the police to dispense their slaughter warrants. To what result these searches of the detectives would have led we, happily, cannot be certain, for their astuteness has been sorely questionable lately. The truckman, Pickett, who conveyed the remains in the trunk to the station, came forward voluntarily on Monday and gave the first real clue. Through his information the police were enabled to lay hands on the wrotch Rosenzweig, from whose house in Second avenue he took the trunk. And now it becomes known all at once to the authorities that he was chief demon among the hellto them before? These furtive creatures are always obliged to live in the light of day, though, like the harlot in the Proverbs, their house leads down to the chambers of death.

The arrest of the servant girl, Jane Johnson, at first seemed to promise information, she denying all knowledge of the body in the trunk. To a HERALD reporter she, however, confessed a knowledge of a married woman named Hughes being disposed of on the 7th of last June and buried under the name of Mary Carroll. This additional fact shows conclusively that murder has been the rule, not the excention, in that miserable wretch's slaughter pen.

But by far the most important link yet reached is that furnished by an undertaker, who swears that on the 26th inst Rosenzweig wanted a "servant" buried, but was not afterward heard of by him upon his demanding a doctor's certificate of the cause of death. This proves that he had a corpse to be disposed of, for whose demise he could furnish no honest reason. The question of her identity is not yet settled, but patient, persevering men are hard at work upon the mystery, and it is to be hoped that ere long they will succeed, or that, from the wide publicity given, some one will recognize a missing relative or acquaintance and state their knowledge. The stained garments found at Rosenzweig's house may, too, be of some painful use in helping the dismal story out. Altogether, it is one of the most sickening, revolting, outcroppings of a moral disease that has tortured the public for many a day.

From Brooklyn, too, comes another sad record of the same kind, in which a seduced girl is hurried, at a critical moment, from the abortion asylum kept by a Madame Van Buskirk in New York, and left to die in the City of Churches. We shall not here enter into the sickening details of this further case, and can only speculate how many such cruel instances of a social evil, deeper than the roots of perdition, are wearing out their blasted existences in our midst.

THE UNSCRUPULOUS VILLANY OF WALL STREET presented itself in a startling instance yesterday when Van Saun swindled Smith out of fifty thousand dollars in gold by a forged check on the New York Bank. The rascally forger escaped with his money, although he could not have had more than ten minutes start.

THE WATERTOWN (N. Y.) Times would like to see ex-Auditor Bell nominated by the republicans for State Comptroller, with a reunited party." The Albany Journal thinks the best way to bring out the best men is to assure them of a united and hearty support; and Mr. Bell is considered one of the best

The Late Accidents-The People's Indignation a Sure Remedy.

The people are certainly up in arms against the careless railroad and steamboat corporations of the country. The public meetings in Massachusetts, to shape and direct public opinion aright in the matter of the Revere disaster, have been as effective there as Recorder Hackett's strong charge promises to be here. They demanded an unflinching investigation and the trial and punishment of the guilty, and they prayed their "brethren in all communities in which such catastrophes may occur to take earnest and immediate action thereon, that those having so largely the life and happiness of the people in their keeping may be taught their responsibilities, and learn that they are not only amenable to public opinion, but to God and the laws of the land." Wendell Phillips took part in one of these meetings, and while charging that the community itself was greatly responsible for the disaster because it had knowingly permitted violations of the charter by the railroad company, he made some excellent suggestions for future safety, which are especially applicable to many of our own immediate railroads, where accommodation trains are continually playing, like truant children, upon the track over which the lightning express trains sweep like a blast every hour. He arraigned the managers of the Eastern Railroad for a worse than criminal carelessness in having no time-tables and in the loose method of conducting their business. He demanded that trains should be run by telegraph: that a clear track should be kent from station to station; that there should be separate tracks for express and way trains; that stations should be made safer, and that highway crossings should be prohibited. Railroads must be brought under a stringent code of laws and made to obey these laws.

These suggestions are palpably sound. The general method of double tracks has transferred the point of danger on trains from the front to the rear. No one is afraid of a collision in front any more. The rear cars, which in any other disaster, such as a run off the track or a tumble down an embankment. are the safest, have become permanently dangerous by reason of threatening collisions from the rear. The new system of safety signals must more fully concede this new danger.

The easy-going sentiment of the community, as Mr. Phillips says, has been greatly to blame in all these disasters. The tyranny of corporations has not been resisted with the spirit that it should have been. We have submitted to them rather than have any trouble, just as a man pays twice on a train rather than be put off. This easy-going sentiment, however, seems now to have been lashed into indignation, and if the storm blows over without some exemplary punishment of the wretches who presumed upon the erring good nature of the public, and without some new and stringent rules for the correction of all abuses, then the public deserves no protection and monstrous corporations will never be brought to a true sense of their responsibility.

Disturbances in Rome.

A special cable telegram to the HERALD, which we publish in another column in this morning's issue, announces that disturbances have occurred in Rome. On the 28th instant according to our correspondent, violent demonstrations by a drunken crowd took place in the streets, led by the brother of Tognetti, who, it will be remembered, was beheaded some time since under the Papal government. For a time it appeared as if the demonstration would result in a serious riot, in which the most desperate characters in the city would take part; but the appearance of the royal soldiers and their prompt interference soon brought the rioters to a sense of their duty Before the soldiery were on the ground the rabble which had collected were loud in their anathemas against the priests, who seemed to be the chief objects of their hatred. Even with the presence of the military there was no disposition evinced on the part of the crowd to disperse quietly, until arguments more forcibly than words were used to compel obedience and respect to the laws. The troops at length were forced to fire on the rioters, and they in turn replied back with such weapons as they had in their possession. This, however, is nothing new in Rome. Time and time again have armed disturbers spread terror and consternation among the peaceful citizens of the ancient city. As yet we have not sufficient facts of this late rising of the rebellious elements which predominate not only in Rome. but in every capital of Europe, upon which to form an accurate idea of its extent or the injuries which were suffered by the soldiers or

It is Announced by authority that Columbus Deiano, Secretary of the Interior, is not a candidate for the United States Senate from Ohio. Columbus don't want to make any new discoveries just about this time.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AGAIN HEARD FROM-ALL RIGHT.-We are glad to publish the good news that Dr. Livingstone has again been heard from and that he is all right. He is still devoting himself to the exploration of the great Lake Tanganyika, in Eastern Equatorial Africa, a section which may be called the central summit level of that Continent. He has an idea that that great lake discharges itself into the Lake Albert Nyanza, one of the supposed head fountains of the Nile, the Victoria Nyanza being the other-the one being named by Speke and Grant, its discoverers, in honor of Queen Victoria, and the other by Sir Samuel Baker, its discoverer, in honor of the lamented Prince Consort. Should it turn out that Lake Tanganyika is discharged into the Nile, that famous river, rolling through forty-four degrees of latitude, becomes the longest on the globe. As far as its sources are now known it disputes the palm with the longest. But should it appear that Lake Tanganyika finds its outlet in the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Congo River, then the Congo becomes, next to the Nile, the longest river in Africa. We hope that the next news from Dr. Livingstone will be that he has settled the question,

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Hon. James R. Doolittle has been nominated by the democrats of Wisconsin as their candidate for Governor, the Cairo (III.) Bulletin persists in running him for the Presidency, when it knows very well that he cannot fill both offices

The Reported Attance Retween Germany. Austria and Italy-The Duty of France.

The reported alliance between Germany and Italy, and the good understanding between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, which Count Beust has done so much to promote, are full of a deep meaning, especially for France. Protestant ascendancy is now stronger in Europe than at any time since the Reformation of Martin Luther. The promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, and the idle talk about Papal supremacy in political affairs, have done something to arouse this feeling; but the attitude of France toward Italy is in the main the reason for it. Nothing is more natural than that Victor Emmanuel, menaced by the republican National Assembly, should at once seek the powerful aid of Germany. Neither is it to be wondered at that the crowned heads of Europe, including the Czar and the young King of the Spaniards, should look with little favor upon French experiments and French ambition. All the European governments, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, look with the utmost disfavor upon republicanism, and are resolved upon the complete isolation of France. If the French are wise they will suffer but little from this resolve; but to work out the problem of the republic successfully it is necessary that France should forget the policy of the past, and forego all such projects as the restoration of the Pope to his temporalities and French domination in Italy.

The mercurial temperament of Frenchmen makes American republicans despair of the success of the French republic. It is plain to us that France has yet a great destiny before her if she quietly and cheerfully accepts her isolation and gives all her energies to the work in hand. Republican France is as yet a republic only in name. At least three distinct dynasties menace it, and many powerful foes would rejoice in its downfall. There is safety only in wisdom and moderation, and these must be exercised in preserving peace at home and in keeping clear of all foreign complications. Even the despoiled and separated provinces which Germany has appropriated must be given up forever. Old enmities must be forgotten, and the very isolation which Europe is forcing upon the republic can then be used to make new friendships for France in the West and secure for her commercial alliances more lasting and important than the alliances of kingdoms and kings. The coming age will be the age of commer-

cial alliances. Already the Treaty of Wash-

ington has paved the way for a long friendship and an era of uninterrupted commercial intercourse between England and the United States. If France is true to herself she can at no very distant day unite with these Powers in a triple alliance more significant than any joint attitude which may be agreed upon by Germany, Austria and Italy. The future of France, as of Great Britain and America, is a commercial future: while that of Russia and Germany is one of mere territorial aggrandizement. In the one there is the promise of peace, prosperity and happiness; the other can lead only o war and bloodshed, and in the end to disintegration. And thus, by pursuing the paths of peace, France will secure a noble revenge without being compelled to strike a hostile blow. This has always been the policy of America, and it accounts for our consistent refusal to intervene in the affairs of other nations, and even for our apparent apathy when we had cause of war. Of late years England has pursued a like policy, and has cared little for English domination in the Cabinets of Europe. The world is fast approaching an epoch when statesmen like Machiavelli and Metternich, and even like Palmerston, will not be needed. Prince Gortchakoff, Prince Bismarck and Count of their masters till their masters themselves are overthrown. France, England and America have only to look on in peace while the other Powers grasp after greatness and fail in their boundless ambition.

Any understanding upon the basis laid at Gastein, however complete it may be in the beginning, must prove very insecure. Even a common hatred of liberal institutions in France cannot cement it, and nothing but persistent hostility and feebleness on the part of the French-such as that exhibited in the National Assembly on the Roman question-can long hold it together. Despotism believes it can force a Bourbon or a Bonaparte upon the fallen throne of France if it unites in withholding all favor and sympathy from the French people. Only madness and instability can bring about an end so disastrous; but we confess that we doubt whether France can "accept the situation" and turn this forced isolation to good uses.

But this reported alliance is a subject upon which we may well doubt. Italy would be glad enough to make it, because of the disposition evinced in France to continue French tutelage in Italian affairs. But would Germany so far defy the ultramontane party in the empire as openly to agree to it? Count Beust seeks to cultivate friendly relations with Germany; but it seems certain enough that Russia and Prussia have secretly determined, sooner or later, to gobble up the Austrian empire as the three Powers seized upon Poland. The probabilities are about evenly balanced; but should it turn out that these alliances have been perfected it will afterward be discovered that they were born in inslncerity and were only made to be broken.

Yellow Fever and Cholera-The Duty of the Health Authorities.

While we would on no account raise unnecessary alarm concerning the yellow fever and cholera, and while this city, happily, is eatirely free from these dreadful scourges, the health authorities and people should not forget that the former has already advanced from the West Indies and South America to this country, and that the latter is pressing westward from the northern and eastern parts of Europe. It should not be forgotten that these fearful diseases are making strides in this direction, and that this great commercial centre, to which ships from all parts of the world come daily, as well as thousands upon thousands of immigrants, is particularly susceptible of contagion. Let it be remembered, too, that the state of the weather just now is such as to favor the introduction and spread of yellow fever and cholera. Nothing, we fear, but a strict enforcement of the quarantine laws and a thorough cleansing of the city can keep it from these terrible epidemics. To